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- 28,.....Dark, dry day.  
 29,.....Fine day ; shower at night.  
 30,.....Light rain in the morning ; fine day.  
 Dec. 1,.....Showery, dark day.  
 2,.....Dry day.  
 3,.....Dark, dry day ; light rain at night.  
 4-5,.....Dark, dry days.  
 6,.....Showery morning ; dark, dry day.  
 7,.....Fine day.  
 8-9,.....Fine days ; frosty.  
 10,.....Fine day ; thawing.  
 11-12,.....Fine, frosty days, and some snow.  
 13-14,.....Dark, frosty days.  
 15,.....Some showers, and thawing.  
 16,.....High winds, and keen frost.  
 17,.....Thaw, and showers.  
 18,.....Dark day ; threatening rain.  
 19,.....Wet day ; snow on the mountains.  
 20,.....Dark, dry day.  
 21,.....Dark day ; heavy showers at night.  
 22-24,.....Dark, dry days.  
 25,.....Fine day.  
 26-29,.....Dark, dry days.  
 30,.....Showery.  
 31,.....Dark, dry day.  
 Jan. 1,.....Fine day.  
 1813. 2,.....Misty day.  
 3-4,.....Fine days.  
 5,.....Wet.  
 6,.....Some rain.  
 7,.....Wet at night.  
 8,.....Cold, dry day.  
 9,.....Showers at the evening ; mountain tops white.  
 10,.....Dry day ; wet at night.  
 11,.....Fine day.  
 12-14,.....Misty, with some slight rain.  
 15,.....Fine.  
 16,.....Misty day.  
 17,.....Slight rain at night.  
 18,.....Very wet.  
 19-20,.....Fine days.

The variations of the Barometer, during this period, have been but trifling. It has been observed, on the 25th and 26th of November, at 29.5 ; on the 8th of December, it was as high as 30.4 ; the rest of the time it varied little from 30.

The Thermometer has been unusually high for the season, having been, on the 24th, 25th, 29th, and 30th of November, at 8, A.M., as high as 50° ; it has been seldom as low as the freezing point ; on the 22d of November, and 8th of December, it was, however, as low as 29.

The wind has been observed 16 times S.E. ; 14 S.W. ; 3 W. ; 10 N. ; 4 E. ; the prevalence, therefore, has been Easterly.

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## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1813.

LAST month was very unfavourable to evening observations on the planets, for only one was visible in the hours before midnight, and this, which was Jupiter, did not

rise till past six in the evening; he indeed afforded ample opportunity to the astronomer to contemplate the noble orb, and the moons that accompanied it.

February is distinguished by two eclipses: the one of the Sun, on the 1st; the other of the Moon, on the 14th; the former only visible in these countries, and that only partially, as the Sun rises eclipsed. Of the planets, one only is visible in the evening, but this is Jupiter; and he is seen, soon after sun-set, in the east, and affords sufficient facilities to the astronomers to observe the eclipses of his moons.

The Moon is new on the 1st, at 36 minutes past eight in the morning, and she crosses the ecliptic, in her descending node, at night. The consequence is, an eclipse of the Sun, which rises eclipsed at 27½ minutes past seven; its greatest obscuration is at 1 minute past eight, and the eclipse ends at 11½ minutes past nine. The digits eclipsed are seven degrees twenty-six minutes on the Sun's southern limb. The crescent of the Moon will be visible on the 2d, as, though she is a little south of the ecliptic, she is in a favourable sign, entering upon the twelfth under the eighth of the Waterbearer.

On the 7th, the Moon is on the meridian at 19 minutes past five, having above her on the west, the first of the Ram, and below her the first of the Whale, the latter star being near to the meridian to the east. As the night advances, we shall notice, above her, the Pleiades, and Aldebaran, with the Hyades.

On the 10th, the Moon is on the meridian at 4 minutes past eight, having under her Orion, the third and second stars being to the west, and the first near to the meridian on the east. Above and near to her on the west, is the sixth, and, higher up, the second of the Bull, or the stars at the tips of the horns; the southern horn being the nearest. Above her, to the east, are the seventh and twelfth of the Twins, and farther off the two first; below her is the third, which she will have passed before her next appearance.

On the 14th, she is on the meridian at 43 minutes past eleven, having, directly above her, the small stars in the head of the Lion; the nautical star Regulus, or first of this constellation, being to the east of her, and Jupiter, at a considerable distance from her to the west. Below her is Alphard, the first of the Hydra. On this day, she passes the ecliptic in her ascending node, between nine and ten in the morning; and, as she is near the full, an eclipse may be expected.

On the 15th is full moon, at 43 minutes past eight in the morning, at which time is an eclipse, and, of course, not visible in our island. The eclipse begins at 10 minutes past seven in the morning, and ends at two minutes past ten; the digits eclipsed being on the south limb, seven degrees and three quarters. In the evening she rises under the first of the Lion, and is perceived to be receding from it during the whole of the night.

On the 18th, the Moon rises under the five stars in triangle of the Virgin, the third of this constellation being near to her, and her recess from this star will be noticed during the night; and it will be perceived, that she will pass the first of the Virgin at some distance from the star.

On the 23d, the Moon rises in the morning, and is followed, soon after her rising, by the second of the Scorpion. As she ascends the heavens, the groupe formed by her, the second and first of the Scorpion, and Mars, to the east of her, will excite attention.

On the 25th, she rises after Mars, and, before sun-rise, is perceived to be directing her course towards Venus, at a considerable distance from her; but she does not reach this planet this month, though she passes Saturn on the 26th.

Mercury is a morning star, in an unfavourable situation, and with a southern latitude continually increasing. On the first, he is not seven degrees above the horizon at sun-rise, near the south-east, and, consequently, few but the keen astronomers will see him this month. The Moon does not pass him this month, being to the east of him on the 1st, and to the west on the last day of the month.

Venus is a morning star, at first at a considerable distance from the Sun; but she is in an unfavourable situation, and in her descending node in the second week. On the 1st, her height above the horizon at sun-rise is not nine degrees, and this is continually decreasing, three causes conspiring to diminish the height; her distance from the sun decreasing, the unfavourableness of her position increasing, and her northern latitude decreasing, till she passes the ecliptic, and then her southern latitude increasing.

The Moon does not pass her this month, though she does in a few hours after the expiration of it. Mars is a morning star, on the meridian at seven in the morning of the 6th, and at half past six on the last day of the month. The Moon passes him on the 24th.

Jupiter is in a favourable situation, being on the meridian on the 1st, at 20 minutes past eleven at night, and on the 19th, at ten. His motion is retrograde, through three degrees. As the darkness of evening comes on, he will be seen, in great splendour, in east by north, under the two first stars of the Twins. The Moon passes him on 19th.

Saturn is a morning star, partaking with Venus of the unfavourableness of the sign, the tenth; in which they are on the 1st near to each other. But the motion of Saturn is slow, and, consequently, his duration above the horizon before sun-rise, and his height at that time, are daily increasing. The Moon passes him on the 26th.

Herchell is on the meridian at near three quarters past six o'clock in the morning of the 1st, and twenty-five minutes past five of the 21st. The Moon passes him on the 22d.

*Frend's Evening Amusements.*

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#### ERRATA.

Page 464, col. 2, instead of

“And fell Charybdis murmur'd *soft* applause,”

read

“————— *hoarse* applause.”

Page 498, col. 1, line 31st, for *ticket-rank*, read *ticket-bank*.

Page 464, col. 1, for “*quæ nuna feliciter oræ,*” read “*quæ nuna feliciter oræ.*”

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Address to the Ladies of B. is of too local a nature, and uninteresting to general readers.

Advice to a newly married young lady partakes too much of common place observations for insertion. The remarks, though just, are such as would obviously present on the occasion.

“The Regret;” “To Eva singing;” and “Man, translated from the Arabian,” are inadmissible.

“False Hope” shall be inserted on the first vacancy.

Benevolus and Florella came too late for the present month. It may be expected to appear in the next number.

The letter on preparing soup is, we fear, not original. It is our practice never to permit or make selections from other periodical publications, without a full acknowledgment.

Dr. D. has received the long abusive letter subscribed “*A Methodist,*” and has applied it to its proper use. We will not gratify the writer by letting him discover his bad passions, in acceding to his desire to print the letter in our pages. “We wage no war with Bedlam,” nor with those whose ferocious bigotry bewilders them into worse ravings than those uttered by the inmates of such receptacles. They miserably err who mistake railing for religion. When the writer shall have his vehicle of slander in readiness, we suppose this precious morsel will be printed, and afford a sample of what may be expected from a publication, intended to cover abuses, and the deformity of vice, under the specious mask of spurious loyalty, and the often abused name of religion.